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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



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## London Train Crash Kills 32; Decades Worst Rail Wreck

LONDON, November 6, (Reuter).—An express train jumped the rails in south London last night killing at least 32 passengers and trapping many others under twisted wreckage.

In Britain's worst rail disaster for a decade 10 coaches crashed off the track, while the engine and two leading coaches rolled undamaged into the next station.

A chain of police and rescuers passed injured down a muddy embankment to a fleet of 20 ambulances operating a shuttle service to local hospitals. Latest figures said 35 people had been taken to hospital.

Surgeons and nurses crawled under the creaking wreckage as firemen cut a path for them with oxy-acetylene torches and used heavy lifting gear to make a few inches of room for them.

They injected drugs into the in-

jured to relieve their pain, applied emergency dressings and carried out amputations.

Two priests, their black cloaks flapping in driving wind and rain, slithered through the mud pronouncing last rites for the dead and giving comfort to the injured.

Local hospitals called in blood donors from their beds to cope with the unprecedented drain on their stocks of blood.

Last night's crash occurred only a few miles from the Lewisham suburb where 90 people were killed and 175 injured in London's worst train disaster in December, 1957.

## Midair Explosion Theory Discounted

MADRID, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—Iberia airlines last night tended to discount a theory that an explosion in midair caused the crash of a Caravelle near London Saturday night in which 37 people died.

The chief press officer for the Spanish airline Alvarez Mendoza, said there was as yet no technical reason to take the theory, suggested by the airline here earlier Sunday, with any seriousness.

He told Reuter: "We cannot really consider explosion theory because we have no scientific data to support it. A plane does not explode in flight."

The theory had been suggested by first reports from eyewitnesses of the crash, he added.

Spanish aviation officials flew to the scene of the crash on Blackdown Hill, nearly 50 miles southwest of London, to help in the investigation.

## SAS Cuts Europe, Singapore Flight By Six Hours

SINGAPORE, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—A Scandinavian airlines (SAS) jet aircraft flew into Singapore from Copenhagen yesterday to inaugurate what the company claims will be the shortest and fastest air service from northern Europe to Southeast Asia.

The new service, flying in a mainly straight line flies in a great circle route via the Soviet Union cuts over six hours the flying time to Bangkok compared with established routes through the Middle East.

Flying time to Bangkok including a stop at Tashkent, in the Soviet Union, is about 9-4 hours compared with 15 hours by other routes. SAS is the first company to fly this route through the Soviet Union and were congratulated on the fact by the mayor of Tashkent, H.A. Asomov, when the inaugural aircraft called at Tashkent late on Saturday night.

The inaugural flight carried more than 100 Scandinavian government ministers, company officials, and press men from many countries.

## Restaurants Pledge Loyalty To Britain

LONDON, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—Chinese restaurant owners in Britain, worried by recent chilly relations between Peking and London, are putting up posters emphasising that they are loyal to the British government.

So far there is no firm evidence that Britons have stopped eating at the thousands of Chinese restaurants across the nation—but a Hong Kong government spokesman here said the posters would help remove any "misunderstandings."

Nearly all Chinese restaurants in Britain are run by Chinese from Hong Kong.

The posters show the British colony by night, the Union Jack and the slogan: "This restaurant is a piece of the East loyal to the British flag."

## Brezhnev Addresses Jubilee Meeting

LENINGRAD, Nov. 6, (Tass).—Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU central committee declared for all Soviet people these jubilee days the days of great joy and incomparable emotional uplift. But our jubilee is dear not only to the Soviet people.

"Millions upon millions of our friends in other countries are marking the 50th anniversary of the October revolution as their own great holiday," Brezhnev said addressing the jubilee meeting here.

The leaders of fraternal socialist countries and the majority of the communist parties of the world delegations from states which recently freed themselves of colonial oppression said at the jubilee meeting in Moscow, "that the country of the Soviets always was and remains a dependable bulwark of all the forces fighting for peace, freedom and progress," Brezhnev observed.

Brezhnev said: "Unbreakably bound together by revolutionary continuity, these glorious decades were replete with titanic feats of the people who have thrown off the yoke of exploitation, poverty and ignorance for ever and are confidently advancing towards communist future."

"Wherever the creative labour of the Soviet people is now taking place, we can find a share of the creative and searching thought, mastery, and energy of Leningrad workers, engineers, designers, and all the population of the city. Leningrad scientists, writers, musicians, artists, theatrical and cinema workers hold a conspicuous place in the development of science and culture, in the creation of spiritual value of socialism," Brezhnev said.

## Another Jetliner Crashes Killing 1, Injuring 44

HONG KONG, Nov. 6 (AFP).—One person was killed and 44 injured Sunday when a jet airliner crashed into the sea as it took off from Hong Kong for Saigon.

The Cathay Pacific Airways Connaught, carrying 116 passengers and a crew of 11, ran off the runway and plunged into the harbour.

The nose section of the plane broke off immediately but the fuselage continued to float.

The plane swung round as it hit the water and lay facing the runway only a few hundred yards from the spot where a Thai International Caravelle crashed four months ago with the loss of 24 lives.

Helicopters, ferry boats, junks and police launches converged on the big airliner as it lay in the water alongside the runway and took off all the occupants.

A Vietnamese woman, identified by her husband as Mrs. Tranath Tam, was certified dead on arrival at the hospital.

Only 21 of the injured were admitted to hospital. The others were

## Viet Cong Shell S.V. Towns; New Highland Fighting

SAIGON, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—The Viet Cong yesterday lobbed mortar shells into three important South Vietnamese towns, one a riverside resort renowned for its seafood and beautiful women.

Seventeen were killed and 13 wounded.

One of the mortar attacks, on Cal Lay district headquarters town in Dinh Tuong province was followed up by a ground assault by 600 guerrillas but they were driven off by South Vietnamese troops after losing 28 killed, a government spokesman said.

The first mortar shelling, just after midnight, was directed against Chau Doc, capital of Chau Doc province lying almost on the Cambodian border.

Two hours later the Viet Cong fired on My Tho, a riverside town famous for fine seafood and attractive girls, in the Mekong delta only 32 miles from Saigon.

Fighting has started again in the central highlands now that the monsoon, which caused a lull of several months, has ended.

An American military spokesman yesterday claimed eight North Vietnamese or Viet Cong killed in ground fighting there Saturday and an estimated 25 killed by air strikes.

## Yemen Coup Ousts Sallal; New Regime Seeks Peace

ADEN, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—A new regime seized power in the Yemen as al-Sallal was paying a visit to Iraq, and said it would seek a reconciliation with royalist tribesmen to end the five-year-old civil war.

Al-Qadi Abdel Rahman al-Iryani, provisional president of the new Republican Council, said that establishing contact with the tribal leaders "of the other side" in an effort to reach a reconciliation would be the most important measure to be undertaken by his government.

The new 16-man cabinet has already been announced under the premiership of Mohsin al-Aini. Dr. Hassan Maki is the new Foreign Minister.

In a telephone interview with the Middle East news agency broadcast by Cairo Radio, he also said the situation was calm all over the Yemen.

## CONGOLESE KILL THREE MERCENARIES

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6, (AFP).—Congoese army soldiers machine-gunned three European civilians, two of them Belgians, on Wednesday in the Katanga town of Kisanga, the Belgian foreign ministry said Sunday.

Citing statements by an alleged witness to the scene, the foreign ministry said the three killed were part of a group of five Europeans taken into custody by Congoese soldiers the day of the first "invasion" of Katanga by armed men, allegedly from Angola.

Two of the Europeans were missionaries, the Foreign Ministry said. One of the missionaries, Belgian Father Onesime of Kasaji mission, was among those killed.

Another victim was Rene Stevenart, an employee of the BCK manganese mining company in Kisanga, the ministry statement said.

The third victim was not identified.

The statement said the victims were residents of the area and well known to Congoese authorities.

The Belgian embassy in Kinshasa has been ordered to inform the highest authorities of the Congoese government of the indignation of the Belgian government and to ask it (Kinshasa) what it intends to do following this act, in flagrant contradiction with the assurances that the head of the Congoese state has personally given recently concerning the security of foreign civilians living in the Congo.

## Dr. Luther King To Attend Viet Peace Talks In USSR

ATLANTA, Georgia, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King disclosed last night that he is planning a possible visit to the Soviet Union to take part in talks aimed at ending the war in Vietnam.

The Nobel peace prize winner said he had received an invitation to participate in the talks with two other Nobel peace prize winners, Philip John Noel-Baker of British and the rev. Dominique Georges Pire of Belgium.

He said he was willing to go if the other two agreed. "We would meet with representatives from North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front, South Vietnam and the United States," Dr. King said.

## Troops Tighten Control To Prevent NLF-FLOSY Clashes

ADEN, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—Federal troops kept tight control over main troublespots yesterday to prevent further violent gunbattles between rival nationalist factions.

For the second night running a dusk-to-dawn curfew was enforced in Aden's Sheikh Othman and Mansoura districts and Dar Saad village across the Aden border with the Lahej sultanate.

Aden was calm the night following two days of nationalist gunfights in the streets and across rooftops which have left at least 59 dead and 200 wounded.

Federal troops were ordered to fire back Saturday after they came under fire from nationalist guns for the first time.

It was not known which of the two factions—the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South

Yemen (FLOSY)—fired at the federal soldiers.

Fighting between the factions first broke out two days ago, hours after Britain announced that it was bringing forward South Arabia's independence date from January 9 to the latter half of this month.

Leaders of the two factions have been meeting in Cairo for the past couple of weeks about sharing power when Britain pulls out. They have appealed in a joint statement over Cairo radio for an end to the fighting.

The gunbattles broke out again Saturday despite federal command warnings that they would take steps to enforce a ceasefire.

The federal command has also given the nationalists a 72-hour ultimatum—it expires at 0600 local Tuesday—to remove all arms from the main troublespots.

## Kiesinger Welcomes De Gaulle's View Of United Europe

SAANA radio announced earlier that Iryani had been chosen to head the Council as provisional head of state.

Qadi Abdel Rahman al-Iryani is a staunch Republican.

He is 53, married and has four children.

He took part in the abortive movement against the Imamate in 1948 and was arrested with other leaders of this movement soon afterwards.

He was imprisoned twice after that and left prison in 1954 to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Sharia (Moslem religious) court.

He remained in this post until 1962 when he was appointed Minister of Justice following the military coup that brought President Abdul-

lah Sallal to power.

Qadi Iryani was appointed a member of the president council, prime minister and vice president in 1963.

On May 5, 1965 he presided over the Khamer peace conference held by the different Republican factions.

But he soon fell out with President Sallal and went to Cairo towards the end of last year with a delegation of Republican leaders in an attempt to convince President Nasser to mediate and work for a reconciliation with President Sallal.

The delegation apparently failed in its mission and all including Qadi Iryani, were detained in Cairo until allowed to return to Saana last month.

Meanwhile, Ahmad Ben Souda, Moroccan ambassador in Beirut and a member of the three-man Yemen Peace Committee, said that the group considered its work would continue despite the coup in the Yemen.

The committee, formed of representatives of Sudan, Iraq and Morocco, was set up after President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia agreed during the recent Arab summit in Khartoum on the withdrawal of UAR forces from the Yemen and the end of Saudi aid to the royalists.

## Israel Could Use Waterways After Withdrawal: Hussein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that "some progress" on such problems as Israel's right to use international waterways could be made if it were linked with withdrawal of Israeli forces from territory occupied last June.

The king, appearing on a television programme, was asked if he meant the UAR would

## Kiesinger Welcomes De Gaulle's View Of United Europe

BARDEN, West Germany, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said yesterday President de Gaulle's idea of a "Europe of the fatherlands" was a "thoroughly good concept for a united Europe."

This was the furthest the Chancellor has gone in publicly supporting Gaullist policy.

This and other pro-French statements Dr. Kiesinger made in an interview with the Southwest German Radio seemed to observers calculated to relieve tension building up in the Common Market over French resistance to Britain's application for membership.

Avoidance of a Common Market crisis on the British entry issue is a cardinal aim of West Germany diplomacy.

In the interview Dr. Kiesinger indicated his belief that France would still be a full member of NATO if concessions had been made to French views.

## N. Podgorny Welcomes Afghan Guests

KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—According to a Radio Moscow report, the Afghan delegates to the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, have been participating in the official functions held on the occasion.

Nikolai Podgorny, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at a function recently said that the Soviet Union sincerely welcomed the Afghan guests.

grant Israeli ships the right to pass through the Suez Canal and Gulf of Aqaba. He replied: "If the right conditions are reached."

The king also said he did not think the Arab nations would engage in direct peace talks with Israel until the Jewish state withdrew from territories occupied in the war.

"As long as territories are occupied, we will try...to concentrate on a way out through the Security Council," he said.

The king also said he did not sent to President Johnson this week a proposal for "a just peace" in the Middle East. He declined to give details.

Meanwhile, Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban warned last night that Israel will cling to the newly occupied territories until the Arab states negotiate peace.

Israel's experiences before and during the six-day Arab-Israeli war in June, Eban said in a prepared speech, had made her resolve never to expose herself again to such danger—"this determination shall prevail against every other consideration."

The minister was addressing a meeting in London's Drury Lane Theatre. It was held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration by which the British government approved the establishment of a Jewish nation.

## Pope Recovering After Operation

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—Pope Paul lay convalescent in his palace here yesterday after a successful prostate operation, while pilgrims wandered in St. Peter's square seeking news of his condition and "get well" messages poured in from all over the world.

Swiss guards, standing like toy soldiers outside the bronze doors of the Vatican, were even being accosted for information.

But the atmosphere of tension, partly caused by the strict secrecy imposed by the Vatican just before the operation shortly after dawn Saturday had lifted.

A medical bulletin issued 10 hours after the 44-minute operation, said the 70-year-old pontiff was in a satisfactory condition.

His temperature was 37.2 centigrade and his pulse was only a little above normal.

## ATS Satellite Launched

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—The United States last night launched an orbiting space laboratory to conduct a variety of experiments, including a new navigational system that could find lost astronauts or help control the supersonic transports of the future.

Launching of the Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) was postponed twice—on Friday and Saturday—because of technical troubles.

The 805-pound satellite was fired towards a synchronous orbit 22,300 miles over the South Atlantic by an Atlas-Agena rocket.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### THE LONELY CRUSADER

The sixth anniversary of U Thant's assumption of the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations was observed two days ago. The occasion, observed quietly by the world's top executive in his office in New York, was a reminder of the position he holds against all odds.

In the six years that U Thant has been in office, there have been several grave crises. Thant has sought ways to solve international problems through peaceful means, to stabilise the financial situation of the world organisation and to evolve new methods for solving social and economic crises now facing the developing nations.

The Congo crisis, which was the remnant of an unsolved dilemma of Dag Hammarskjöld, was solved after years of turmoil. The unity of Congo was finally achieved and relative peace and security was attained after years of hard work by the United Nations and its peace keeping machinery.

The Cyprus problem, which once erupted like a volcano, almost resulting in a clash between Turkey and Greece, was contained and brought under control. U Thant also offered his good offices when the Cuban crisis, the Indo-Pakistan war and the Dominican affair, broke out.

In the economic field, Thant's efforts to get the General Assembly to declare the 1960's a Development Decade, to bring about the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to activate the United Nations development programmes and its specialised agencies should be recalled.

Whether any notable achievements have been made in any of these areas is a different matter. The point is that Thant has initiated many of these measures, and has, in fact at times, risked his reputation. However,

### Food For Thought

I must command myself to for-

give, understand, love, always.

—Shakespeare

after a measure is initiated, its success solely depends on the member states. At times a lack of cooperation by the super powers and, at other times, a lack of funds has rendered these measures less effective.

By floating United Nations bonds immediately after assuming office, U Thant was able to bring some relief to the financially hard pressed United Nations. Through his diplomacy the 19th General Assembly, despite having come to a virtual standstill, passed by without having harmed the position of the secretary generalship.

When U Thant accepted a second term as United Nations Secretary-General last year after months of persuasion, he laid down certain conditions to be met during his next term. He called for a settlement of the Vietnam crisis in accordance with the Geneva agreements of 1954. He also hoped that those member nations who had not paid up their peacekeeping dues would meet their commitments. Unfortunately neither of these two important conditions have been met nor is there any indication that they will be.

The man who holds the highest post in the world sometimes seem to be a lone crusader defending the whole organisation against insurmountable odds. As a matter of principle and also as a representative of the opinion of the majority of the members of the United Nations, U Thant has persisted again and again in urging that the bombardment of North Vietnam stop unconditionally before peace talks start.

Every year on this anniversary the colossal problems which the United Nations confronts will be recalled. The post he holds is as awe some as the problems he has to solve.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the Middle East situation in the aftermath of the failure of the elected members of the Security Council to find a compromise peace formula.

It said that Afghanistan on the basis of its independent policy and traditional neutrality and on the basis of its brotherly relations with the Arab people has always supported the cause of the Arabs in international gatherings and will continue to do so in the future.

After the June five Israeli aggression against the neighbouring countries and the convening of a Special Emergency Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Afghan delegation tried hard to get aggression and not to allow the aggression.

A resolution supported by Afghanistan was the only just way of restoring the rights of the Arabs, eliminating consequences of the aggression and paving the way for permanent peace in the Middle East.

However, the editorial said, this resolution failed to get the required votes due to open support given to Israel by certain countries. Ever since that day Israel in cooperation with the international Zionist forces and its supporters have been perpetrating aggressive and expansionist plans one after the other.

It has brought new Israeli settlers to the occupied areas and has subjected the Arabs to heavy pressure. Now that the 10 elected members of the Security Council have failed to find a solution to the Middle East problem, the situation in the area will become even more explosive, thus causing greater concern to us and the world at large.

Should the United Nations fail in bringing a peaceful settlement to the Middle East there is every possibility of a fresh outbreak of war and fighting which may not remain confined to the territory of the belligerent parties.

With this background the invitation extended by His Majesty the King to His Majesty King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and his excellency President Abdul Rahman Aref of Iraq and the acceptance of the invitation

by the Arab leaders is a manifestation of respect enjoyed by Afghanistan in the Arab world. These visits the editorial said will

certainly lead to greater understanding between our respective nations and will contribute towards the strengthening of world peace.

## World Press

The Asahi Shimbun Japan's leading daily quoted unidentified Japanese government sources as saying that the United States is expected to give Japan the administrative rights over Bonin Islands.

The islands about 1,211 kilometers south of Tokyo have been held by the United States since its occupation in the final stage of the Pacific War.

Japan has been seeking the reversion of administrative rights over Bonin Islands together with Ryukyu Islands which includes the gigantic U.S. military base island of Okinawa.

The Asahi Shimbun said the United States is expected to give its formal agreement concerning the return to Japan of Bonin Islands when Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato confers with President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 14 and 15.

India's repayments of debts will exceed foreign development aid received by 1970 unless this foreign aid is being increased drastically, trade minister Dinesh Singh told reporters, according to Indian Express.

He complained that highly industrialised countries spend less than one per cent of their national income for development aid, although even one per cent would not be sufficient.

The Washington Post Friday noted obstacles to a Middle East peace settlement.

In an editorial titled "Israel's Ends and Means," the Post said the question is whether Israeli policy promotes or impedes peace with the Arabs.

"Israel is right to ask the Arabs to accord recognition, enter negotiations and make a peace treaty. The question is whether its actual policy serves those goals or, whether, instead, its policy discourages the peace."

Arab moderates most likely to accept them.

"The latest occasion for these doubts is Premier Eshkol's Knesset speech. He said Israel would consolidate its hold on the occupied areas pending a treaty, and he suggested that a treaty would have to allow Israel part or all of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as a new 'situation' in the Golan Heights and Sinai.

"This may be good for Mr Eshkol's political fortunes and for Israeli morale. But it is bad diplomacy and can only weaken the prospects of the face-to-face talks Israel desires," Eshkol reiterated that desire, in respect to Jordan, only Wednesday.

"Hearing Israel pronounce unilateral changes in the Middle East map, many Arabs are bound to say: why negotiate? Had not Israel deprived us of the chance to reclaim our territory by negotiations? Is not another military 'round' our only hope?"

Eshkol said, correctly, that in 1948-49 Jordan had acquired the West Bank and UAR Gaza, "not by right but by force." He failed to note that in 1967 Israel acquired those areas in precisely the same way. How can Israel deny the Arabs the "right" of conquest it claims for itself?

"It is true that the Arab states have deliberately left the refugee problem to fester for 20 years," Eshkol said.

"But it is true, too, as he did not say, that many Arabs feel passionately Israel stole their land and that this feeling is now a fundamental political reality. To ignore it entirely is to guarantee continuation of the hatred and frustration which are the region's highest obstacles to peace."

## Pazhwak's Fairfield University Speech

### PART III

I cannot begin to enumerate the impressive achievements of the United Nations organs and agencies working to improve the international economy, to extend to more millions the benefit of modern science and technology, and to contribute to the creation of a world community.

In the past, the United Nations has successfully undertaken peacekeeping operations in many areas of the world, including Korea, the Middle East, Kashmir, Cyprus, and the Congo. Wherever possible, it has eliminated a threat to the peace or an act of aggression by peaceful means, through mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or fact-finding.

Still, we must admit that it has been prevented from acting or enforcing its decisions in many crucial areas of the world, primarily because of the absence of Big Power agreement and the overriding strength of national interest in the decision-making process of nations.

If our vision is sufficiently clear for us to see that the United Nations does not operate in a vacuum, then we cannot fail to realize that the United Nations balance sheet is a function, to a great extent, of the vibrations which rock the world.

Today, the recent fighting in the Middle East and the war in Vietnam, affect and influence United Nations debate on every subject and have seriously impeded progress in all fields even when there existed agreement on the need for a particular measure.

In addressing myself to the General Assembly at the opening of its 22nd session, I said, "The failure of the Assembly to reach accord on a formula in the Middle East is, of course, to be deplored. On the other hand, time has dispelled the cloud of disappointment to some extent. The United Nations lost a battle, but it stopped the war. Nor is this an insignificant achievement in circumstances where the flames of conflict threatened an entire region, and from the very start involved the danger of a Big Power confrontation."

To reconcile the divergent views of the parties to this grave and serious conflict, to find a solution which will be acceptable to and in the interest of all sides is the prime responsibility of the United Nations where all parties are represented and where, therefore, all views can be heard.

The role of the International Organisation is quite different vis-a-vis the war in Vietnam. Since peace must come from those countries directly involved in the conflict, and in view of the fact that all those directly involved are not members of the United Nations, the Organisation can do little in the way of finding a settlement.

What it can do and has, in fact, done, is clear by the concern shown in the General Assembly about the question of Vietnam. Even informally, this Organ of the United Nations can generate a consensus which, in turn, can become one of the guidelines in the formation of world public opinion. It can educate the peoples of the world as to the nature of the conflict as it is seen through the eyes of the world, and not only through the eyes of the parties directly involved in it; and it can bring to the attention of those involved, the significance and impact which the conflict is having on the whole structure of war and peace.

As I have said before, above all, the United Nations is a moral force, pressing home hourly its message of the new world order. It is thus an educative influence. It alone represents the aspirations of all the peoples of the world.

At the opening of the 22nd session, I addressed the following question to the Assembly: What relevance, I asked, do our greatly extended deliberations have to the circles confronting the peoples of the world?

In reply, I emphasised what I consider to be a positive aspect of the United Nations, generally overlooked by commentators. I

refer to "its supreme value as an agency of political meteorology, giving warning to peoples and governments of the dangers ahead. In looking back on the history of wars and the seismic surprise of their eruptions, we see that one of the significant contributions the Assembly makes is to run up the distress signals on political storms brewing beyond the horizon. Those signals are written especially in the preambles to resolutions, abundantly expressed in open policy statements, and in extensive committee debates. The Assembly book of records is a chronicle of dire prophecies which time has almost invariably and always unhappily borne out. Few, if any, calamities in our time have befallen the world without some advance notice from the collective utterance from the Assembly rostrum."

Yet the deliberations of this supreme organ must be brought to the attention of the people of the world in whose name their representatives speak and on whose behalf they act.

It is with crucial tasks such as these that organisations like the Bridgeport United Nations Association can be of such invaluable assistance. The constantly changing and evolving concepts of international life must be translated into the language of the peoples of the world and for this and other equally awesome tasks, your association is an essential intermediary between the world Organisation and the people of your own country.

I firmly believe, and this I said last year to a group of radio and television newsmen, that "either the United Nations will solve the crucial problems facing humanity today, or no other organisation will do so."

However optimistic my views about the future prospects of the United Nations may be, whatever I have said is with the deep conviction that humanity will not submit to defeat. The human race too has a built-in escalation—the creative Genius of Man—the Human Person. (END)

## Implications Of Keeping The Peace

### PART II

That is not all. The change that is happening is not just a matter of geography. Even in Europe things are growing more complicated than they were in the cold war.

Germany is almost certainly not Europe's main problem. The more nationalist Germany becomes, the more it undermines its own diplomacy because everybody in Europe is terrified of anything like a resurgence of the old Reich. If it goes too far, it may sow instability throughout Europe, but its great achievement would be to weaken western Europe.

The much bigger problem is the possible ambitions of, and responsibility for, a united western Europe. Might it turn away from America? What will its attitude to Russia be? And equally important, what will America, and even more Russia, do if a power of impressive proportions emerges in western Europe? Though Europe promises, for the first time in centuries, to be a relatively quiet sector of the balance of power, the emergence of a Third Man complicates the European policies of both the dominant powers of the 1950s.

In Asia the complications are likely to be greater still. There will be four major powers in the Asian balance: Russia, China, Japan and the United States. To some extent this increases the chance that forces will emerge sufficient to contain China, and it may lead to a rapprochement between Russia and the West.

But who knows with so many actors, what the patterns will be like ten years from now? Will Japan and China, like two Europeans in tandem, seek to throw off the influence of Russia and America? Or will Russia and China mend their fences? And Japan decide to lean across and shake hands with them?

The very fact that the western frontier of the United States is now the eastern shore of Asia raises a host of potential major problems. Even ten years from now the Asian scene is going to raise two nasty questions.

One is that, with India and Indonesia struggling to forge an effective nationhood out of unwieldy and hungry populations, Asia has in some ways the softest and most dangerous underbelly in the world. This is bad enough as a cause of instability.

The other problem is even more hair-raising. This is the nuclear balance between China and Japan.

The American decision to build an anti-missile system may prolong the immunity of the United States to Chinese attack for a while. It may therefore postpone the question of what Japan is going to do about its nuclear neighbour. If the non-proliferation treaty is signed, Russia and America may find a way of providing Japan with the protection

it needs in order to prevent Japan going nuclear itself.

But they may not. The fact must be faced that some time in the 1970s Japan may decide to become a nuclear power.

And thereby hangs another tale of the new world balance: the revolt of the secondary powers against the tutelage of the giants. The negotiations over the non-proliferation treaty have shown that the near-nuclear powers are deeply reluctant to forgo their right to nuclear weapons, unless the Americans and the Russians do something to control their own arms race.

Even if the two big powers meet this demand, the tension between them and the middle powers—which include countries as small as Rumania and the UAR—will still exist. This is one of the complicating factors in the world balance of which the statesmen of the 1970s will have to take gingerly account.

So the new balance of power of the 1970s is likely to require far more juggling among the juggernauts than is comforting for hopes of peace. And that leaves out the nightmare of a race war. Yet in fact a race war looks less of a real problem than the complications of the great-power balance.

The race war may even be only a product of coldwar thinking of the days when people thought of politics in neat patterns, east versus west, coloured versus white. It is hard to see the underdeveloped peoples acting in any kind of unison in the 1970s. They are all absorbed by their domestic problems, and their domestic problems, even within a single continent like Africa or Latin America, are so hugely different.

Even in the Group of 77, which ought to be their trade union for dealing with the rich, the poor and downtrodden have the greatest difficulty working out coherent policies. They are unlikely to flock to China's flag tomorrow.

The probable difficulty with the underdeveloped powers lies elsewhere. It lies in the interaction of their own crises with great-power rivalries.

The Balkans touched off the first world war. The underdeveloped parts of today's world are all in their different ways vulnerable areas for the satisfied powers: Africa and the Middle East for the Europeans (this alone could divide western Europe from America), Latin America for the United States, and south-east Asia for anyone trying to contain China.

The underdeveloped world has been in constant crisis since the war. But, on the whole, the superpowers' caution has prevented a major catastrophe. It may not do so in future when more hands are playing around with the trigger.

In short, the world is growing harder to manage. In itself, pluralism ought to be welcome. If the

world is ever to settle down to an accepted political system, pluralism will have to be a feature of it. The trouble is that, in the past, most pluralist societies have evolved from within a single authority.

Professor L. E. Hume, the historian of the early eighteenth century, argues that the British two-party system is due not to a magic reasonableness in the British character but to the fact that Britain achieved a regime pretty close to a one-party state when the Whigs under Walpole broke the Tories for a hundred years.

On this analogy, perhaps pluralist politics are about to grow in eastern Europe out of the communist parties, not despite them. Similarly, there were signs that key parts of the world were moving towards a more cooperative system while the simplifications of the cold war lasted. Now that its restraint has been removed, mutual quarrelsomeness is coming to the surface again.

When it comes to the hope of an internationally organised world, the past few years have produced less progress than regression.

So by the traditional tests of politics, the prospects are not bright for a more peaceful world order. Yet there is one solid ground for hope.

If one looks at the northern industrialised part of the world—from San Francisco through Europe and Russia to Tokyo—it is clear that the developed nations, at any rate, have lost the taste for violence. There are bitterly resented problems, like the division of Germany. But of the threat of violence to deal with them, there is not a sign.

On the contrary, there are numerous signs of a new immunity to the temptations of war. Prosperous societies with a sense of their material advantage, and a bourgeois horror of taking unnecessary risks, show a healthy dislike of the idea of death by nuclear frizzling. There is little sign of the old Junker or Samurai mentality in any of the big industrial nations. And the industrial nations more and more tend to control the power.

This trend is not absolute. China, with traditional ingenuity, has shown that you can square the circle and create a major military power out of an underdeveloped economy. This has always been a most explosive combination. In this nuclear age it could destroy the planet.

Moreover, the more complex an industrial society becomes, the more vulnerable it might conceivably be to chain reactions of despair. It is like a power failure in a city where everything runs on electricity. That too could turn things upside down. But if the industrial powers care enough about the peace, they probably have the power to keep it. The responsibility is theirs. In that sense, "interdependence" is far from dead. It is only just coming into its own. (THE ECONOMIST)

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## 30 GIRLS IN FIRST CO-ED SCHOOL

Thirty girls are studying art and tailoring in the Kabul Arts School, the first co-ed. school in the country. Girls were first admitted into the school in 1963 and now one is studying painting, two sculpture and the rest are taking sewing courses from three German teachers who teach the girls how to cut material and sew dresses.

After a year's study most girls can sew their own clothing and cut their own patterns. The girls use patterns from fashion magazines from all over the world and make the clothes in specially equipped fitting and wardrobe rooms.

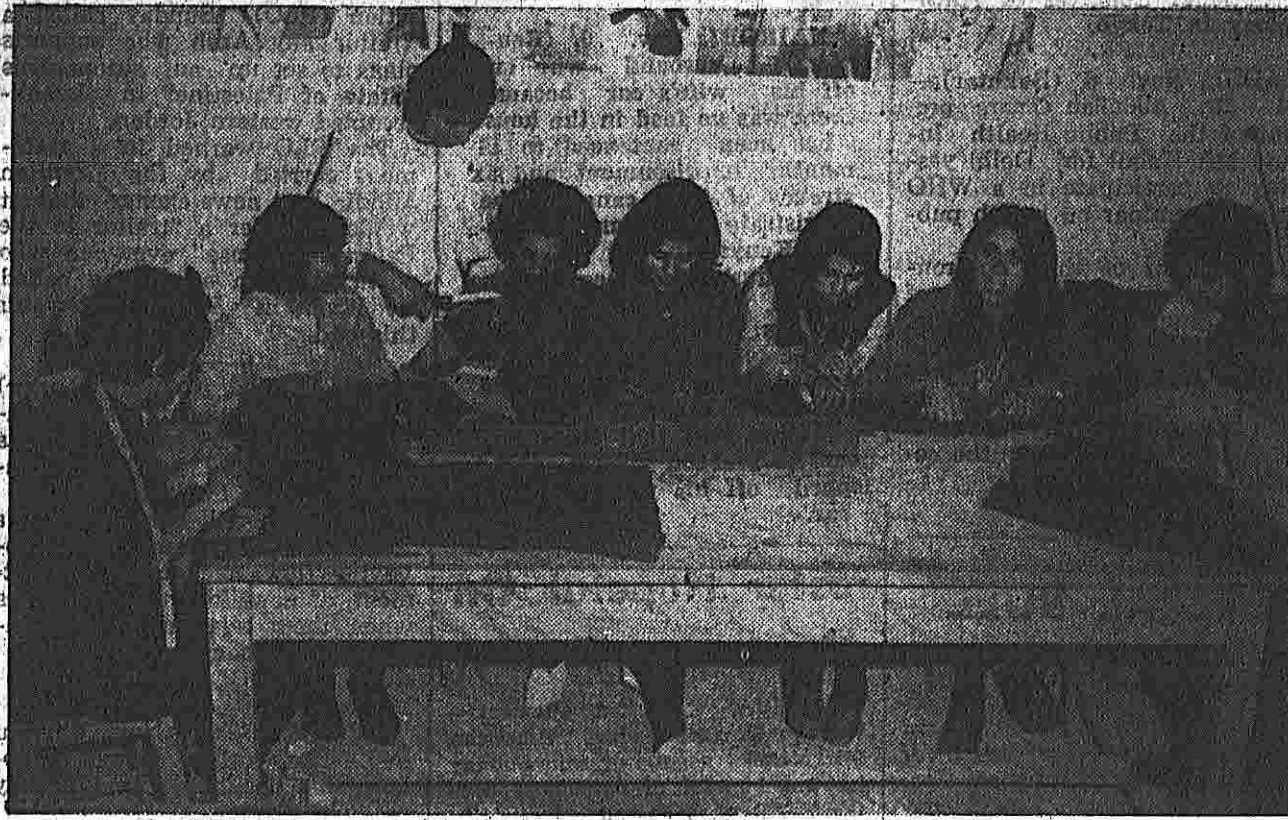
The girls often do fittings for women who have their dresses made in the school. They are also currently knitting a new style of woollen hat.

Kabul Arts and Crafts School has seven departments for sculpture, painting, printing ceramics, tailoring, knitting and carpentry.

One of the oldest schools in Kabul, it was originally called the Painting School but later changed its name in 1929 when it added a number of other departments.

Beside their art and vocational school, sold a lot of needle work, Dari, Pashto, mathematics and other academic subjects.

This year during Jashen the school sold a lot of needle work vases and flower dishes.



Students in a tailoring class learn how to cut out patterns.



Girls in the sewing classes learn how to use modern sewing machines.

## JACQUELINE DAY IN CAMBODIA'S ANGKOR

Ordinary tourist facilities at Cambodia's historic city of Angkor were suspended yesterday as Jacqueline Kennedy visited the architectural masterpieces there.

Although Mrs. Kennedy, in Cambodia on a six-day private visit, and her party did not arrive at the famous ancient royal capital until 10 a.m. local time the main tourist sites were barred from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Tours were cancelled, disappointing many tourists, including a large group made up mostly of Americans who had arrived the previous night from Bangkok.

Mrs. Kennedy and her party, including Lord Herlech, former British ambassador in Washington arrived at Siemreap airport near Angkor at 10 a.m. Following two military aircraft carrying journalists.

Mrs. Kennedy after her arrival was driven to the royal residence where she was to stay and then on to Angkor.

After touring the Bayon—a temple-mountain with 49 towers covered with 196 giant faces—Mrs. Kennedy's party then had what had previously been described as an intimate picnic lunch.

After pre-luncheon drinks on red plush armchairs under striped umbrellas, the party sat down at a white-clothed table overlooking the northern aspect of the Bayon and were served by white-jacketed waiters.

As chiefs prepared the champagne meal for eight in mobile kitchens, dozens of uniformed police, security men, officials and local labourers looked on.

Three ambulances stood by as Mrs. Kennedy's party lunched under a sunny sky for one and a half hours. Folk musicians played nearby.

Mrs. Kennedy returned to the royal residence at 3 p.m. for a rest and was due at the nearby Sras Srang (lake of the queen) at 4.30 p.m. for afternoon tea, but did not arrive until 5.30 p.m.

After the tea—which included a programme of folk dances performed under television flood lights—Mrs. Kennedy drove to Angkor Wat, the 12th-century monastery city regarded as a masterpiece of classic Cambodian art.

Mrs. Kennedy spent an hour and a half touring the city, specially illuminated by floodlights and torches.

She was so engrossed in the tour that only 20 minutes were left to rush back to the royal residence for dinner.

## First UK Talkie Actress Dies

Former film actress Benita Hume, wife of actor George Sanders, has died at her sister's home south of London. She was 61.

Miss Hume, who was buried at Charing, Kent, has been seriously ill with cancer for some months. She flew here last August from the United States on a stretcher.

Miss Hume, a 1930's film star who appeared in Britain's first talking picture, *Flying Fool*, married George Sanders in 1959—eight months after the death of her former actor husband Ronald Colman.

## Sex Kitten Purrs On TV

Brigitte Bardot, 33, is branching out in a new career—as a singer.

The cinema sex kitten will sing 15 numbers in a 55-minute colour television show being made for showing in Paris at the end of the year.

Miss Bardot was quoted as saying: "This amuses me more than the cinema."

In one number she wears an all-leather outfit with thigh-high boots and sits astride a powerful motor-bicycle.

The song is called "j'irai peut-être au paradis, mais a un train d'enfer" which, roughly translated says "perhaps I'll go to paradise, but I'll go like hell."

## Madam, My Madam

### LET THE BABY DIE

By Nokta Cheen

Marriage, my dear madam, is full of complications. On every couple, one or more, like shooting stars, fall at a time. Perplexities, daze either one or both partners. Some complications are thunderous, shocking, forceful and disastrous. Others are light, like April rain which wash away difficulties between husband and wife.

Marriage, my dear madam, is not a word, it is a sentence.

After having our first baby some months ago, I was in a dilemma as to whether to get up at night to help my wife care for the baby.

I work hard the whole day, I told my wife, and it is difficult to wake up from a sweet sleep at midnight.

"But honey," she persisted, "a child is a joint responsibility. You must extend a helping hand any time it is required," she said logically.

"There are areas of responsibility," I rebutted. A husband earns money for the family, and a wife spends it to run the house," I replied leaving her, unsatisfied with my argument.

"That is true," she continued the debate "You work the whole day and works during the day but and I work the whole day. Responsibility at night belongs to ooth of us," she said daring me to refute her.

To be honest she is a teacher and works during the day but we have a nanny to take care of the child. I could not resign myself to extending a helping hand here which I was afraid would get stuck there permanently.

"The best solution is to let the baby sleep with its nanny at night," I told her.

"No this is not done. Babies must sleep with their parents," she said closing the subject.

I decided to contact an experienced friend before I committed

myself. The advise my friend gave me was strange. He said that the way to kindness lay in cruelty.

"What does that mean," I asked him.

"Never help in this matter, that is what it means," he said.

He then told me that he never helps his wife when the baby cries at midnight and needs a change of diapers. "My wife demanded the same thing which your wife is demanding now. I simply refused to help," he confided.

I did the same thing. I simply told her that I was not in a position to help.

"You are flatly refusing, are you?" she asked me wildly.

"Not really. You only have to understand," I said.

For the past three nights my wife has been suffering, according to her, from severe headaches and I have to change the baby's diapers at night.

I am getting to doubt whether she will ever recover from her headaches.

## Stuffed Cabbage

1 large head of cabbage  
1 cup yellow split peas  
1 cup water  
1 lb. ground beef  
1 medium onion (finely chopped)  
1 cup rice  
1 cup parsley (chopped)  
1 tsp. pepper  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1 tsp. salt  
1 1/2 cups water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 cup vinegar

Cook cabbage. Set it in a pot of boiling salted water, cover, and cook until almost tender. Drain well and remove leaves. Cut out midribs.

Cook yellow split peas in water (Continued on page 4)

## Press On Women:

### Anis And Islah Devote More Space To Marriage Problems

Both Islah and Anis on their women's pages once again bring up the problems of marriages for Afghan youths.

Islah carries an article entitled "Parents Should Respect their Children's Right". In our society, says the article, most parents do not allow their children to get a word in when they reach the age of marriage.

Some selfish parents try to force their daughters to marry wealthy people ignoring their future happiness. There are many short-sighted parents in our society, who, in order to make themselves prosperous, see their young daughters wed old but rich men.

Such people are unaware that this kind of marriage always ends in misery for all parties concerned. The writer of the article, who is a man suggests that the parents should give their daughters the right to make their own decision in choosing their future husbands.

Another article discusses the problems of the marriages in Afghan society which hinder most youths from enjoying married life.

The writer of this article takes up the financial burden of marriages which most Afghan youths cannot afford.

A wedding ceremony sometimes costs a young boy astronomical figure of money, not to mention the jewels and clothings which he has to buy.

The writer suggests that the Afghan families should see that the marriage ceremonies are simple so that boys and girls can afford them.

Another article, by a student of the college of Law, discusses the position of women in Islamic philosophy.

Islam considers the freedom a great gift to mankind bestowed upon him by Almighty God. However, Islam does not allow this freedom to pervert mankind. The same is true for women.

From the very beginning Islam has given women high place in society. Women are considered equal to men. Islam despised slavery, of women while it prevailed in the civilized societies of Europe.

Anis publishes an article in form of questions and answers with a girl entitled, "I Have Got Married".

Q. With what type of young man would you never marry?

A. A man with the personality and the self-confidence girls like.

Q. In your opinion what is the appropriate age for marriage?

A. I believe for girls should get married at 20 and men at 30.

Q. Please define marriage from your own point of view?

A. Marriage means coupling of two who wish to live together.

A. A man of good character who

Q. What do you think of wealth? (Continued on page 4)

## Vaccinators Go Out Into The Village



Vaccinators in a village in Herat inoculating a whole household against small pox.

A group of young American girls are currently visiting different Afghan villages to vaccinate against small-pox and give general health guidance to village women.

These girls, most of them college graduates come from different walks of life from all over the United States.

Pauline Golamis, who looks like a Nooristani is a marine biologist. Judy Johnson, is a former stewardess. Margot Hallenbeck, holds a Masters degree in engineering and is, by profession an experimenter on laser beams.

They were given language instruction five hours a day. They had daily assignments and seminars on Afghan history, custom and other aspects of Afghan culture.

Every aspect of Afghan culture was presented to them realistically. Nothing went unquestioned. Pashto and Dari literature was given them in translation and an Afghan wedding was arranged for them in which they had

to take part. Afghan village was created for them of which they were not mere visitors, but actual dwellers. They sang songs ate Afghan food, milked and tended goats and raised chickens.

There was a market day on which they did their shopping from Afghan shopkeepers with Afghan money.

Famous Afghan and American scholars were invited to discuss Afghanistan and students were encouraged to ask questions.

Visual aids were used: Movies and slides about Afghanistan and other oriental films were a part of the weekend entertainment.

These girls are divided in different teams, working in various capacities in different provinces. The team in Pakthia has vaccinated more than 10,000 Afghans in less than six weeks. Similar figures are available, from those working in Herat and Ghazni.

These girls often have to wear shawls to get around the villages and into the homes.



Vaccinators take a lunch break with villagers after morning work in the village.



## LAGOS BANS NIGHT LIFE, MERRY-MAKING

LAGOS, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—Night-life in Lagos has been suspended for week by the Nigerian political crisis.

Merriment, parties and other social activities in the Nigerian capital, as well as in the neighbouring western state, have been banned indefinitely.

At first, the ban, enforced rigidly by the joint police and army night patrols, jolted the local community here, well-known for its merry making and squandering (love of spending money). But now the people are getting used to the ban, aimed at ensuring greater vigilance on the part of the civilian population, and identifying them, in spirit, with the struggles of the federal fighting forces who are trying to restore order.

Once, hardly a day passed in Lagos without strings of parties attended by several hundred people. One group might be celebrating the memory of great grandfathers who died a quarter of a century ago, another might be opening their houses, under mortgage to financial institutions.

The less ostentatious, but equally spendthrift, would indulge in smaller gatherings, known here as "parlour parties."

Nor were foreigners left behind in the swinging life of Lagos. Diplomats celebrated national days and business tycoons, apparently happy at the conclusion of deals, clinked scores of champagne glasses at regular intervals.

But now all that is changed. Social pomp and pageantry in Lagos and the West Region has given place to solemnity and sobriety.

Parties are rare nowadays, and the few friends who may go to a nightclub for a drink do so without any of the former ostentations.

Lagos is plunged into darkness every night by the ban on public and neon lights. Cinemas and hotels are literally deserted. Half of the 600,000 people of Lagos is in bed by 7 p.m. each day.

The long-drawn out Nigerian crisis has reached in the lives of everyone here, bringing death for the troops, business recession for traders, and a curtailment of their normal liberties for the civilian population.

## S. Africa Claims UN Another League

CERES, Cape Province, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—South Africa's foreign minister Dr. Hilgard Muler said here Saturday night that the United Nations was heading the same way as the League of Nations did before it was dissolved.

After listening to delegates at the current session of the United Nations, it had become clear that speakers were yesterday debating unrealistic policies that had no result, he said.

He told a meeting of the ruling National Party that this followed the pattern the League of Nations set before its abolition.

Dr. Muler like Prime Minister John Vorster and other senior cabinet ministers have frequently criticised the United Nations for lack of realism in its approach to immediate world crises such as the Vietnam war and the Middle East situation and for its lack of balance in concentrating on South Africa's domestic policies.

## Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions of the country will be overcast. Yesterday the warmest area of the country was Kandahar with a high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest was Sharak (Ghor) with a low of -6 C, 21 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 10.30 a.m. was 12 C, 53 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	18 C 1 C
	64 F 34 F
Herat	24 C 6 C
	75 F 43 F
Ghazni	15 C 0 C
	59 F 32 F
Gardez	15 C -1 C
	59 F 30 F
Baghlan	19 C 1 C
	66 F 34 F

## AT THE CINEMA

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Russian film  
**KIDNAPPING OF A CAUCASIAN**  
**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film.  
**ATILLA**  
**ZAINAB CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. American film.  
**VENTO**

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

**BAGHLAN, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—The new carpet and rug weaving building of the Baghlan Women's Institute is completed. The institute's tailoring, literacy courses and kindergarten projects are already in operation.

**MAZARE SHARIF, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—A team of small pox vaccinators left here for Balkh woleswali to vaccinate the children.

**FAIZABAD, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—Construction of primary school buildings in Charnagh Dara and Wakhshi which began three months ago is now completed. The site for the building and labour were contributed by the residents of the two villages in Keshm woleswali.

**GHAZNI, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—Provincial director of Irrigation and Agriculture in Ghazni, Dr. Amanullah Malekzada yesterday demonstrated wheat sowing and fertiliser application on the farm in Katawaz before a large number of woleswali's residents. Dr. Malekzada promised the residents of the woleswali all out cooperation from the provincial government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to help solve any problems they may face.

**KANDAHAR, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—A delegation from the College of Letters, Kabul University, arrived here for anthropological studies.

The college has been working for the last three years on an anthropological atlas of Afghanistan. It will be finished in three months in time to be presented to

International Congress of Anthropology in Tokyo.

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).**—Prof. Dr. Abdullah Omar, president of the Public Health Institute left Kabul for Delhi yesterday to participate in a WHO sponsored seminar on health publicity.

The director of the environmental health department of Kabul Municipal Corporation, Shah Mahmood Roshan left Kabul for Delhi yesterday to participate in a WHO seminar on foodstuffs. Delegates from South-east Asia are attending the seminar.

## GENERAL BULL IN CAIRO

**CAIRO, Nov. 6 (DPA).**—The head of the UN armistice commission for the Middle East, Norwegian General Odd Bull, arrived here Sunday to seek Egypt's approval of measures to improve the effectiveness of the UN observers along the Suez Canal.

One of Bull's proposals, that UN observers allowed to communicate directly with each other across the Canal, has been rejected by Cairo.

Taking into account apparent UAR fears that this might result in information landing in Israeli hands, Thant has suggested that such messages could be sent in code.

UAR has not so far objected to increasing the number of observers from the present 43 to ninety. The number of observer stations is to be doubled from nine to 18 and UN launches are to patrol the Canal and Bitter Lakes.

This last point, however, may meet resistance from Egypt, which has so far refused to let anyone use the Canal.

## Israel, Jordan Exchange Fire

**TEL AVIV, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—Israeli and Jordanian forces exchanged artillery fire Sunday across the Jordan river and about 10 shells crashed into an Israeli village, an army spokesman said. One farmer in the village of Maoz-Hayyin was injured.

The Israeli army spokesman said the shelling followed a saboteur's raid on the now familiar "hit and run" pattern in this region, the Beith-Shean valley.

Artillery on both sides were brought into action when Jordanians on the East Bank tried to provide cover for a band of eight saboteurs chased by Israeli troops, the spokesman said.

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## PIA Winter Schedule

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Arrival: Kabul 1050 hours

Departure: For Peshawar 1140 hours

## No Food, No Ear, Says Nairobi Mate

**NAIROBI, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—A husband who cut off his wife's ear because there was no food in the house has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and six strokes of the cane by the magistrate at Kisumu in western Kenya.

The husband, James Nandua Shitetti, was accused of causing his wife bodily harm. The court heard that he returned home late at night and asked for food.

When told that there was none, he grabbed a knife and lopped off his wife's right ear.

## Foster Hopeful On Nonspread Treaty

**GENEVA, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—William C. Foster, chief American disarmament negotiator said Sunday he was hopeful of agreement with the USSR on a complete treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons in the coming weeks.

Foster, speaking on his return here after seven weeks in Washington, predicted this would be a busy month of negotiations in the treaty's safeguards clause.

This was left blank when the two conference co-chairmen tabled their joint draft treaty, to make way for west European nations.

## World News In Brief

**CAIRO, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Sunday called a traitor any Arab who supports plans to set up an autonomous "State of Palestine" in Israeli-occupied western Jordan.

The PLO warned in a statement carried by the Egyptian Middle East news agency that it would consider a "traitor to the Palestine cause" everyone who participated in a meeting called by Israel in Ramallah towards this end.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—The Ford foundation's international division today announced a grant of \$150,000 to the International Press Institute, Zurich.

The grant will help finance a three-year programme to "improve the flow, and objective treatment, of news between countries when their relations are strained," the Foundation said.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—The world's fastest aeroplane, the Lockheed YF-12A, may race the shadow of the moon along America's east coast during the 1970 eclipse of the sun.

The YF-12A is a successor to the famous U-2 and holds nine world speed and altitude records.

Travelling about 16 miles (25 kilometres) above the earth at a speed of 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometres) an hour, about three times the speed of sound, the aeroplane may be able to keep up

with the moon's shadow, which moves at about the same speed.

**BANGKOK, Nov. 6, (Reuter).**—Thailand will ask the World Bank for a loan of \$13.8 million to finance the construction of a hydroelectric dam in northeastern Utharadit province at a total cost of \$24.2 million.

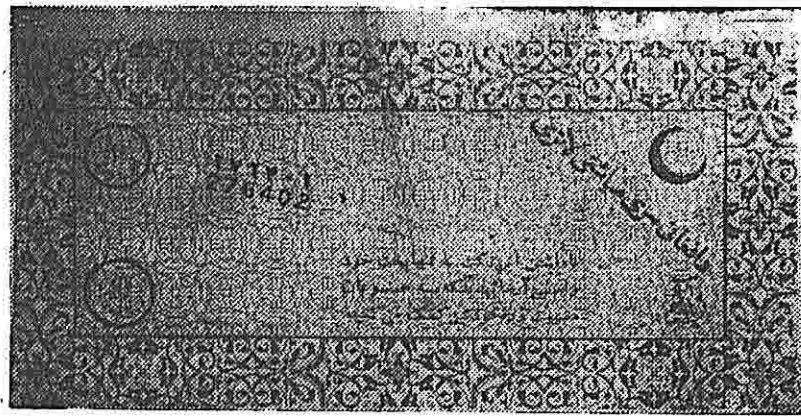
The Thai government has decided that if the World Bank cannot grant the full amount of the loan, the difference should be borrowed from the currency reserves of the Bank of Thailand.

The loan is required for the 1968-71 stage of the dam project which calls for the installation of two 80 megawatt hydroelectric generators.

**MOSCOW, Nov. 6, (Tass).**—Leningrad and Moscow were awarded the Order of the October Revolution. This order was instituted several days ago to mark the 50th anniversary of the Soviet power.

The decrees of the Presidium Soviet say that Leningrad and Moscow were awarded the orders "for outstanding services of their working people in the revolutionary movement in the great October socialist revolution and their great contribution to establishment and consolidation of the Soviet power for courage and heroism in the battles against enemies of the Soviet state and for successes in communist construction."

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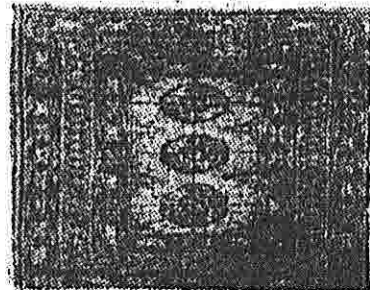
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